

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

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No. 40.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

—IS—
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Plain death notices, free. Obituary notices in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, 50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:
W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and remit for money due us.
J. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.
James Abegg, Yuma.
K. Irvine, Phoenix.
JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.
TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER,
YUMA, - - - - - ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

PAUL WEBER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGB,
MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

THEO. F. WHITE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 50-4f

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,
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Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims. Office south side Congress street, Tucson, Arizona.

BRIGGS GOODRICH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
District Attorney for Pima County, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Texas.
Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Arizona.

W. W. CURTISS,
Late Chief Clerk General Land Office,
No. 709 1/2 St., Corner G,
WASHINGTON, - - - - - D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of cases before the General Land Office and all the Departments of the Government.

J. M. BERGER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Tucson, - - - - - Arizona.
I have every facility to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices. My work is warranted for one year.
Shop on Congress street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co.'s store.

FARLEY & POMEROY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Tucson, - - - - - Arizona.
Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

STEPHEN G. MARCOU,
Tucson, - - - - - Arizona.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office hours: From 8 to 10 a. m.
A HOGADO.

Habia Español y elejato, a prelio modico, todas las clases de escritura en los idiomas Ingles y Español. Se le puede consultar diariamente desde las 8 hasta las 10 de la mañana.

S. W. Carpenter,
RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Notice of location of Ranches, Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other legal documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges. Records searched FREE of charge.

Palace Hotel.
MAISH & DRISCOLL, - - Proprietors.
THE PROPRIETORS FEEL JUSTIFIED in soliciting patronage, in the full assurance that they can please all who may become their guests.

Comfortable Rooms well Ventilated. All meals served in the BEST STYLE, with the very best that the market affords. Terms—Moderate. 14-4f

Celestial Restaurant
—by—
WONG TAI, - - - - - Tucson, Arizona.

THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS on Congress street near the Church Plaza.
The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Long," one of the very best and who is well known to be such.

Patronage is solicited. Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month. 9-4f

The Elliot House.
Florence, Pima County, Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOT, - - - - - Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS traveling and home public, and attention called to the fact that the proprietor intends to merit patronage by satisfying his customers with the best of service.

His bar is always supplied with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS. 22-4f

Star Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there,
Oh! say, does that star spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream,
'Tis the star spangled banner, Oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
"Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more,"
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution!

No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home and war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

Then conquer we must, when our cause is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

When our land is marked with liberty's smile,
If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory,
Down, down with the traitor that dare to defile
The flag of her stars and the page of her story.

By the millions unnumbered who our birthright have gained,
We will keep her bright banner forever unstained,
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Hail Columbia.
Hail, Columbia! happy land!
Hail, ye heroes! heaven born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won!

Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let our anthems reach the skies!
Firm united let us be,
Hailing round our Liberty;

As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.
Immortal patriots! rise once more;
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well earned prize,
While offering peace sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.

Firm united let us be, &c.
Sound, sound the tramp of Fame!
Let Washington's immortal name,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to Freedom dear
Now listen with a joyful ear,
With equal will, and Godlike power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm united, let us be, &c.

Delegate Elkins on Appropriations for Apaches.

Hon. S. B. Elkins of New Mexico, made a manly and able effort to have such appropriations for the Apaches, as is clearly required, but without success. He is nevertheless entitled to great credit for the incisive way he argued the subject and "went for" those opposed to him. Following is an extract from his remarks in the House of Representatives, made June 2, while the appropriation for the Apaches was being considered:

As I was saying, Mr. Chairman, in the river and harbor bill the House gave five or six millions of dollars for that purpose, and yet you refuse to appropriate money to keep your pledges to the Indian tribes, thereby inciting them to go forth upon raids to commit murder and rapine and destruction of property. The trouble is the Indian reservations are all in the Territories; if there was a large one in each congressional district, I think the difficulty would soon disappear and millions would be voted without a word.

The river and harbor bill went through without objection from a single member—\$6,000,000 voted away in less than an hour by a House determined upon retrenchment and reduction of expenditures. If during these perilous times any branch of public improvement and work could be suspended for a season, it was work upon our rivers and harbors. Human life and blood, the safety of the property of citizens, did not call loudly for this work to go on. But, on the other hand, an honorable necessity, interest in the welfare of your citizens on the distant confines of the Republic, safety of life and property, do demand that a sufficient sum be appropriated to retain these Indians on reservations.

But, sir, when the river and harbor bill was up for consideration I did not hear the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations say a word against it, nor the six millions it gave away; although he was suffering, literally sick to get an opportunity to oppose it, yet I did not hear a feeble word or see him make a feeble attempt to do so; and the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Holman), I do not see him in his seat—I beg his pardon, I did not see him; he was in the chair—did not say a word on the subject, nor shed a single tear at the disappearance of six millions at one dash from the Treasury.

There is a river in Indiana, certainly one in the gentleman's district, and yet in the face of this record you refuse to vote a sufficient amount for the protection of the men who are heaving down the forests and carving out an empire in the West. Gentlemen talk about these things being sentiment; these are facts. If it were in the power of the distant West to vote or be heard the result might be different, but we are without power. But if the Sioux or some of those industrious Apaches of whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania speaks, should be let loose in the neighborhood of Philadelphia or some of the Atlantic States, hundreds of millions would be appropriated, without a word being said against it, to feed them and keep them on their reservations.

Now I have perhaps said more than I should; but I do appeal to the House to grant us a proper appropriation. This kind of economy will cost blood and property. The New Mexico Indians are mostly peaceable and we have but few Apaches there, so that it cannot be charged that I am advocating this measure in order that the money may be expended in my Territory. Most of the Indians there have commenced agricultural pursuits, except the Apaches. I am speaking rather in the interests of Arizona, and I beg the House and the gentlemen in the majority to protect these people, and to give a sufficient appropriation of money.

THE early pioneers of California gave a banquet in New York, June 19, to Hon. Philip Roach of the San Francisco Examiner, and among those present, Mr. E. C. Kemble, the first California editor—one of the founders of the Alta California—made a speech at length, in which he referred to a thousand things dear to many of his listeners. His anecdotes of Bob Semple, who thought California was governed too much, and of old Bob Parker, sending the table off in roars of laughter, and others of a different kind, exciting tender emotions. Mr. Kemble is the United States Indian Inspector who visited Arizona late in 1875, and was at the time much inclined to look out for a permanent home in this Territory.

Hon. JOHN PRATT, late United States Marshal of New Mexico, is now Secretary and acting governor of the Territory, Gov. Axtell being at Philadelphia as judge on mines and mining machinery.

JUNE 29, the President nominated James Davis agent for the Indians of the Southern Apache agency in New Mexico.

The Postal Appropriation.

Everybody is or ought to be deeply interested in having an efficient postal service, but there is reason to fear that it will be more or less crippled during the present fiscal year in consequence of the action of the House of Representatives on the appropriation to maintain it. A late number of the New York Tribune has this on the subject:

The House has passed the postage bill in a curious shape. It is a gross absurdity. In general terms it increases the percentage of a large class of the postal service ten per cent. in amount, and diminishes the appropriation for the entire service about sixty-seven per cent. It forbids the Postmaster General from discontinuing any route, notwithstanding the decrease of the appropriations, and in face of a law which makes it a penal offense for that officer to spend any money not appropriated. The only provision needed to perfect this legislative absurdity is a clause prohibiting the Postmaster General from making any contracts at less than the present rates. The bill is entirely impracticable, discreditable to the ordinary intelligence of the House, and an assault upon the common sense of the country. The House, in fact, requires the Postmaster General to continue the present service on all existing routes, and increases the number of postal routes ten per cent. after a reduction of \$7,000,000 in the aggregate of the appropriations. The bill contemplates the abolition of the fast mail service. This is one of the avowed purposes of its authors. The latter purpose to make the maximum paid to any rail road \$500 per mile per year, while the present actual cost of the fast mail trains is \$1000 per mile per year; and the railroads are unwilling to longer perform the service even at that rate.

Charcoal as Medicine.
Nearly all sick horses and cows are made so in the first place by eating improper food, or too much of it. As soon as the owner finds any of his animals sick, it is the common custom to begin dosing with medicine.

My rule has always been to give nothing unless I knew exactly what to do; and in the meantime attend to every exterior comfort practicable. If the weather is cold, I place the sick animal in warm quarters, avoiding all exposure and giving pure air and strict cleanliness.

There is one medicine that can never do harm, and is commonly beneficial; this is pulverized charcoal. As I have just remarked, nearly all sick animals become so by improper eating in the first place. In some cases out of ten digestion is wrong and charcoal is the most efficient corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases, if promptly administered. A hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons, but the owner being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded the trouble came from overeating and ordered a tea-spoonful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a bottle, the head held upwards and the water and charcoal poured down. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass.

Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer, which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloating was so severe that her sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy—salutary—was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity, but in the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a tea-spoonful of powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of bloating was gone and the heifer was well.

Fifth Cavalry—Scattered Officers.
This regiment has rejoined its old Arizona chief, General Crook, and every company takes the field commanded by its own captain. Every officer now with the command served through the Arizona campaigns, and one or more carry the scars of their conflicts with the Apaches in lieu of the brevets the Senate declined to confirm. General E. A. Carr, lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, commands in person with Lieutenants King and Hall for adjutant and quartermaster respectively. The companies are commanded by Captains Mason, Leib, Sumner, Adams, Wilson, Montgomery, Kellogg and Hayes. The first six companies push on at once to Laramie, Major Upham following with the others as they may arrive. This regiment takes with it two noted scouts, Buffalo Bill, who has hurried on from the east to join his old friends, and Wm. F. Schmale, who was with Sheridan, Custer and Miles in their Indian campaigns.—[Army and Navy Journal, June 17.]

We may have been a little premature in speaking last week of the complete passage of the bill to deprive the Executive of Arizona of the absolute veto power, the Senate having made a very slight amendment to the bill as it passed the House, thus requiring further action on the part of the latter; but there is scarcely a doubt about the ready concurrence of the House and approval of the bill by the President.

AGENT J. P. CLUM returned to Tucson in company with Mr. Ewing, on Monday morning from San Carlos.

He reported all Indians quiet and no appearance of trouble with the recent acquisition from the Chiricahua reserve. Understanding that perhaps some remaining stragglers are about Dos Cabezas, north of Apache Pass, he organized and sent out a detachment of Apache police under Captain Buford, to rout them out, and either take them to San Carlos or permanently "plant" them where they are. This is a wise move. The remaining Indians are now to be treated as hostile, and they undoubtedly know it. Having never been under any restraint nor pursued with any effect by the troops, they naturally enough suppose they are masters of the situation, and may commit depredations and be a nucleus around which renegades could rally.

It is Mr. Clum's determination to not permit them to do the one or the other. Captain Buford and scouts have heretofore shown their capacity to find and kill off hostile parties which had escaped or eluded all other forces, and they will very likely not fail this time. If Agent Clum had more arms and a little more cash to pay Indian scouts, he could safely engage to guarantee no trouble from any and all straggling Indians off reservations and fully take care of those on them. No officer that ever handled Indians in Arizona, begins to equal him in managing them.

THE New Mexican at Santa Fe very fully gives the Colorado papers a short lecture on their course with reference to the movement of a few Mormons into New Mexico and Arizona. All talk about making either of these Territories Mormon in practice is simple nonsense. The laws of both are as fixed as those of any others in this respect, and will never be violated to any great extent with impunity—certainly not more freely than other criminal statutes. The laws against theft, murder and other crimes are frequently violated in all the States and Territories, and so may there be now and then a violation of the laws relating to marriage in this Territory and New Mexico, but we feel sure they will not be so with freedom, and our Colorado journalists' friends need not lose no sleep on the subject. Colorado has nearly as much trouble within her own borders as she can handle with credit; if we may correctly judge from her papers, and therefore ought not to impose upon herself the unnecessary task of looking after that beyond her limits.

Ores at the Centennial.
The San Francisco Post has this: The reports from the Centennial Exposition indicate that California makes a comparatively small display, especially of minerals. The specimens from Nevada are represented as twelve times that of California in quantity, and far superior in quality. Montana, even, has a collection twice as large as that of California, and excepting the Pacific Coast is almost unrepresented. Several foreign countries show fine specimens of gold and silver ore. These specimens attract much attention on account of their beauty.

A VIRGINIA correspondent thus speaks of the miners of the Comstock: They are an independent class of men. They are sure of their wages. The whole feeling and influence of the community are against any reduction from the regular \$4 per day. The merchants and every other branch of business would, of course, suffer if the income of 5,000 men be lessened. The political weight of the miners is another insurmountable barrier in the way of any interference with what they consider their sacred rights. No candidate for office can hope for success if the honest miner is down on him.

Forms of government do not influence the desire for wealth. The elder Cato was a usurer. One of his means of making money was by buying half-fed slaves at a low price; and then by fattening them up and training them to work, he sold them at an enhanced price. Brutus, when in the island of Cyprus, lent his money at 48 per cent. interest, and no one thought the worse of him for his usury.

A LATE San Francisco paper contains this item: Mr. Forbes, the stage agent of the Arizona and New Mexico line at Seven Palms, was found dead in his room there on Sunday morning. The cause of his death has not yet been definitely ascertained.

THE Denver and Rio Grande railroad is completed and running trains to Levita, twenty-five miles southwest from Orchards and seventy-four miles from the San Juan gold region, by the Fort Garland route.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Speed Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

FOREIGN.
PARIS, June 30.—A dispatch to La Liberte from Belgrade says that the city walls are placarded with proclamations in which Prince Milan states that he puts himself at the head of 110,000 soldiers, not to break bonds connecting him with Turkey, but to obtain special administration for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Gibraltar states that owing to instructions from England, the fortress of Gibraltar is being placed in complete condition of defense, and artillerymen are everywhere mounting guns. Two ship loads of powder are daily expected to arrive. All furloughed officers have been recalled.

A Ragusa correspondent says: Mukhtar Pasha has concentrated 35,000 men ready to attack Montenegro. Both Montenegro and Serbia are now convinced that it would be suicidal to delay longer.

LONDON, June 30.—A special from Belgrade to the News says Bulgaria has issued a declaration of independence. The newspaper organ of the Hungarian-Serbian government has informed the troops that Serbia is no longer a vassal State. A dispatch adds that at Belgrade on Saturday night, the Serbian Primate blessed seventy army banners, and administered communion to the army before commencing the campaign. The old Turkish flag-staff at Belgrade was demolished amid artillery salutes.

A Berlin dispatch contains the following: It is stated that Russia at the eleventh hour is endeavoring to effect an understanding with England. A dispatch from Epirus reports committees throughout Greece are diligently fomenting a revolt on the Turkish frontier. Volunteers are enrolling. People believe war will be declared when the king returns. Telegrams from Berlin say the great powers refuse to discuss any proposal for enlargement of Serbia's territory.

SIR CHARLES REED, of London, in an address delivered to the judges selected for the Centennial Exhibition, expressed the great interest taken by foreign nations in its success, and in closing addressed General Hawley, President of the Commission, as follows:

"I must congratulate you, sir, in being at the head of an Exhibition unparalleled in the history of international displays, so far as my observation has extended. I was upon the jury at the London Exhibition in the year 1851, and have visited every European exhibition held since that time, and I say without hesitation that, so far as I have yet been able to examine it, the display you have made in Fairmount Park eclipses everything I have seen. It may be fitly compared to a great feast—an intellectual feast—and I believe it will greatly advance, not only the material position of our country, but that it will afford to the world a guaranty that in gathering us here together you have the interests of peace at heart, and this will contribute to cement the good feeling at present existing between the nations represented here."

Present Railway Terminus.
Seven Palms is no longer to be the eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific railroad. There are already at Indian Wells four or five adobe and six or seven frame houses, besides numerous tents. Every house is a saloon. Good water is obtained in abundance from surface wells, from twenty-five to thirty feet. It is generally believed that the railroad company will spend the winter term, embracing the next four months, in ballasting and fully completing the road between Indian Wells and Indian Wells. In the meantime, ties, rails and other material will be forwarded to the eastern terminus, to be available when the work of extension shall be completed.—[Alta, June 3.]

Still Coming from Kansas.
A late number of the Cimarron, (N. M.) News and Press has this item of interest to Arizona: From the number of families passing through town from Arizona from Kansas, we fear the latter place will soon be depopulated. During the past week no less than twenty teams have passed this point, all of which were in fine condition, and all the parties appeared to be well supplied with everything necessary for the long trip before them. They undoubtedly intend to get some of Arizona before it is all gobbled up by the Mormons.

The New Stages.
W. W. Curtis writes to the Silver City Herald, on June 5, as follows: At Benckling, near Ft. Concho, I saw a number of fine new coaches intended for the route from Tucson to San Diego. You will see them going through Silver City before long. Couches now used between Tucson and San Diego will then be run. I was informed, between Silver City and Tucson.

Camp Grant is situated convenient to Pueblo Viejo and other new settlements on the Gila; not far from the noted Chino Mines, on the route between Camp Douglas and Apache, and San Carlos. Our prices are as low as any dealers and goods as good as can be purchased in the best markets. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SNIDER, STEWART & CO.
Camp Grant, April 22, 1876.

Delaware Station.

18 Miles from Suenon and 22 Miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED a NEW AND CONVENIENT STATION
Between—
SACATON AND SALT RIVER,
and are amply prepared to supply the public with the BEST QUALITY OF RAY, GRAIN AND WATER, MEALS, LODGING, ETC., And will also continue the highest of Station.

May 6, 1876. JOHN C. LOSS & BRO.

Wilkins' Barber Saloon.
Congress Street, Tucson, Arizona.
The only Complete and Oldest Establishment in the City.
SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, HAIR CUTTING, DRESSING, 42ND FLOOR.
Ladies and Misses attended at their Residences and work done in the most Artistic style.

BATHS A SPECIALTY.
Hot and Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Other Medicated Baths.
Regular and transient customers may depend upon the most polite and careful attention to orders.
ALEXANDER WILKINS, 31-4f

Mission Flouring Mills.
SOLANGE WARDER, - - Proprietor.
Location on—
West Side the Valley Near the Old Mission.

THIS MILL IS NOW IN PERFECT working condition. The machinery is new and of the most approved patterns, and the—
Very Best of Fine Flour, Graham Flour Meal, Cracked Wheat, Etc., are made and sold to customers and the trade generally.

Wheat Wanted, for which a liberal exchange will be given, or the highest cash price paid in cash.
November 27, 1875. 7-4f

SNIDER, STEWART & CO.,
CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—in all kinds of—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—and—
Sutler's Stores and Supplies.

Our Stocks will be selected with a Special view to local necessities and wants.
Officers, Soldiers and the attaches of a military post will find such assortment and variety in our various lines of goods, combined with such moderate prices, that in future the visiting of distant points to make purchases or the obtaining of article by mail or express will cease to be an object.

FARMERS AND RANCHMEN
In Central Southern Arizona and on the Upper Gila will in future
Discover it to be to their Advantage
To purchase in their own vicinity and at the—
MOST REASONABLE RATES.

Their Farming Tools and Utensils, their household supplies and goods, and everything needed about a ranch.
Druggists and Stock Dealers
Need not make expensive trips to the large centers of business, when they find our establishment filled with articles adapted to their wants.

Miners and Prospectors
Need not make long distances and expend all they have for the necessary tools and supplies to continue work.
At Camp Grant they will find all they need at Living Prices.
We shall keep constantly on hand a complete assortment and variety of goods, consisting of:
GROCERIES,
DRUGS,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
STATIONERY,
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
WINE,
ALCOHOLS,
CIGARS,
FARMERS AND MINERS' UTENSILS,
TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.

Camp Grant is situated convenient to Pueblo Viejo and other new settlements on the Gila; not far from the noted Chino Mines, on the route between Camp Douglas and Apache, and San Carlos. Our prices are as low as any dealers and goods as good as can be purchased in the best markets. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SNIDER, STEWART & CO.
Camp Grant, April 22, 1876.